thereafter allot it to the landless agriculture labour.

VI. CENTRAL LAW FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

(25) The Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour which was set up in 1978 by the Ministry of Labour to serve as a standing advisory committee on the problems of rural unorganised labour should be revived.

(26) There should be a central law for agricultural workers to provide a basic framework for their working conditions, wages and social security. The detailed rules and regulations to be framed under the central law may be left to the States in view of the diverse conditions prevailing in various parts of the country. The Central Law should, *inter alia*, provide for a mechanism for resolving disputes, old-age pension, maternity benefits, accident benefits etc. It should also provide for a system of fixation of minimum wages timely revision thereof as also the linkages of the minimum wages with the cost of living index. A system of subsidised rations is prevailing in some States. It is a very good experiment and is an investment in human capital. The Sub-Committee, therefore, recommends that some provision about subsidised ration should form a part of the central legislation. The central legislation should also prescribe that in every village, a list of agricultural labour should be prepared and periodically updated. This would also be relevant for social security benefits.

(27) The Central Legislation should provide for watch-dog committees consisting, *inter-alia*, of non-officials at the block, district and state levels to oversee the implementation of the law.

(28) The Sub-Committee is aware that its recommendations will involve a fairly substantial financial expenditure from the Government exchequer. If the States find themselves unable to bear the entire financial burden, the Central Government should come forward to help the State Governments.

State owned Dairies/Dairy Farms

2757. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of the State owned dairies/dairy farms; when each one was established and at what investment; what has been the further investment after the installation;

(b) the total profit/loss made by each one, as yet, and also the annual production of each item in each case;

(c) what are the plans to start more such units alongwith their possible locations; and

(d) the salient features of the contribution by each unit in improving the breed of the milk cattle and also their milk output; how does it compare with the milk out-put per cattle of Australia, Denmark, Holland and U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement is attached (*See* below).

(c) It has been decided to establish a third dairy to augment Delhi milk supply by an additional 4 lakh litres of milk per day. The project is in the preliminary stage of site identification.

(d) Since there are no state owned dairy farms in the country, the question of their contribution in improving the breed of milk cattle, their milk production and their comparison with the milk production per cattle of other countries does not arise.

Statement

There are no state owned dairy farms in the country.

All the dairy plants in the public/cooperative sector in the country except Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi, are owned and operated by the State Governments/State/Fe-

derations/District Unions/State Sponsored Agencies. The Implementation and operation of these schemes are the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The information in respect of Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi is however, given below:

	Location	Year of Establishment (Rs. in crores)	Initial investment (Rs. in crores)	Total Investment made (Rs. in crores)	Profit (+)/Loss (—) upto 1987-88 (Provisional) (Rs. in Crores)	Throughput of milk during 1987-88 (lakh litres)
Delhi Milk Scheme .	Delhi	1959	0.50	17.62@	(—)101.80	1379.17
Mother Dairy .	Delhi	1974	5.52	16.15*	(—)19.64	2012.85

@Gross value of assets upto 1986-87.
*Gross capital employed upto 31-3-1988.

Unauthorised construction Land grabbing in Delhi

2758. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been incidents of unauthorised construction and grabbing of Government land in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the locations and other details of Government land where such encroachments took place during each of the last 3 years and the current year; what is the estimated zone-wise area under encroachment;

(c) in how many cases, politicians have been found behind such land grabbing;

(d) what are the details of the action taken by Government so far in regard to such constructions and grabbing of Government land; and

(e) the land taken back by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details in respect of land of DDA and MCD are as per enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such information is available with the Government.

(d) DDA has reported that fresh encroachments which are detected by the field staff are demolished then and there. In addition, the following steps are also being taken to prevent unauthorised construction and removal of encroachments on public land in Delhi:

(1) Removal of fresh encroachment through mobile demolition squad.

(2) Proceedings for prosecution under the relevant laws and eviction under the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Delhi Development Authority removed 13069, 6473 and 6931 unauthorised constructions during 1986, 1987 and 1988 respectively.

(e) Delhi Development Authority has been able to reclaim about 168.50 acres of land. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that as soon as unauthorised construction comes to its